

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2585

Period Studies – European History 1046–1718

Wednesday

12 JANUARY 2005

Morning

45 minutes

Additional materials:
One 8-page answer book

TIME 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.

Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

This paper contains questions on the following five Options:

- Europe 1046–1250 (page 2)
- Europe 1450–1530 (page 3)
- Europe 1498–1560 (page 4)
- Europe 1545–1610 (page 5)
- Europe 1598–1661 (page 6)
- Europe 1660–1718 (page 7)

Each Option has eight questions, two for each of its Study Topics.

Answer **one** question.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part(s) of the paper which cover(s) the Option(s) studied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Every question carries equal marks (45).

You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.

This question paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Europe 1046–1250

1 The Reform of the Church 1046–1122

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Gregory VII personally responsible for the Investiture Contest?

or

(b) Assess the reasons why the Cluniacs lost their appeal in this period.

2 France and the Empire 1152–1250

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons why Frederick Barbarossa became involved in Italy.

or

(b) How far were resources the **main** reason for Philip Augustus' success against the Angevins?

3 Crusading and the Crusader States 1095–1192

Answer **either**

(a) How far was strong leadership the **main** reason for the success of the First Crusade?

or

(b) How serious were the problems faced by the Crusader States in the period from 1100 to 1143?

4 Social, Economic and Intellectual Developments of the Twelfth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the growth of towns and cities in the twelfth century.

or

(b) How far was there a 'Renaissance' of learning in twelfth-century Europe?

Europe 1450–1530**5 The Italian Renaissance 1450–1530**

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the importance of classical examples as influences on artists and architects of the Italian Renaissance in the period 1450–1530.

or

(b) To what extent were Renaissance ideas in the period 1450–1530 reflected in the work of the Humanist writers?

6 Spain 1469–1520

Answer **either**

(a) How effectively did Ferdinand and Isabella deal with the problems facing them in the early years of their reigns?

or

(b) How much unity had the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella brought to Spain by 1516?

7 The Ottoman Empire 1451–1529

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did the Ottoman rulers fulfil their aims in the period from 1451 to 1520?

or

(b) How significant was the fall of Constantinople (1453) for the Ottomans and for Western Europe in the years to 1529?

8 Exploration and Discovery 1450–1530

Answer **either**

(a) Compare the reasons why Spain and Portugal embarked on overseas exploration and empire-building in the period 1450–1530.

or

(b) How important was royal patronage in encouraging Portuguese exploration and empire-building in the period 1450–1530?

Europe 1498–1560**9 The Holy Roman Empire 1517–1559**

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was population growth the **main** reason for social and economic problems in Germany during the period 1517 to 1559?

or

(b) Assess the impact that repeated war with France had on the Holy Roman Empire from 1521 to 1559.

10 Spain 1504–1556

Answer **either**

(a) How successful was Charles I in dealing with the domestic problems that he faced in Spain in the early years of his reign?

or

(b) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Spanish economy during the reign of Charles I.

11 France 1498–1559

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent do you agree with the view that Francis I was an absolute monarch?

or

(b) How successful were the French monarchs in dealing with French financial problems of the period 1515 to 1559?

12 Warfare 1499–1560

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent did the development of defensive fortifications during the years 1499–1560 meet the challenges of improved artillery?

or

(b) To what extent did financial considerations affect the ways that wars were waged during the years 1499–1560?

Europe 1545–1610**13 The Counter Reformation 1545–c.1600**

Answer **either**

(a) How successfully did the Catholic Church deal with the challenge of Protestantism from 1545 to c.1600?

or

(b) How important was the role of the Papacy in directing the Counter Reformation from 1545 to c.1600?

14 The Reign of Henry IV 1589–1610

Answer **either**

(a) How successful was Henry IV in tackling resistance to his rule throughout his reign?

or

(b) Assess the importance of Sully to the recovery of France during the years 1589–1610.

15 The Dutch Revolt 1563–1609

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was Philip II personally responsible for the problems he faced in the Netherlands in the 1560s?

or

(b) Assess the strengths and weaknesses of William of Orange as a military leader.

16 Spain as a Great Power 1556–1598

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the legacy left to Philip II by his father.

or

(b) To what extent can Philip II be seen as a successful King of Spain in domestic affairs?

Europe 1598–1661**17 Richelieu and Mazarin 1622–1661**

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Richelieu succeed in increasing the power of the monarchy within France during the years 1624–1642?

or

(b) To what extent was the Peace of Westphalia (1648) a success for the foreign policy of France?

18 The Problems of Spain 1598–1659

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were Spain's governments responsible for Spain's domestic problems during the period 1598–1659?

or

(b) Assess the effects on Spain of the aggressive foreign policy of Philip IV from 1621 to 1659.

19 The Thirty Years' War 1618–1648

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent were Habsburg religious policies in Bohemia the **main** cause of the start of the Thirty Years' War in 1618?

or

(b) 'Sweden's intervention in the Thirty Years' War ended Habsburg chances of victory.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

20 Social Issues in the First Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) Assess the reasons for the importance of Amsterdam to the development of the Dutch economy in the first half of the seventeenth century.

or

(b) 'The work of Kepler and of Galileo is the **only** evidence of a scientific revolution in the first half of the seventeenth century.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

Europe 1660–1718**21 Sweden and the Baltic 1660–1718**

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was the loss of Sweden's Baltic empire **mainly** the fault of Charles XII?

or

(b) How far had the development of absolutism in Sweden eliminated the domestic weaknesses of Sweden by the end of the seventeenth century?

22 France and Europe 1661–1715

Answer **either**

(a) How far did the European balance of power in 1661 encourage Louis XIV to adopt an aggressive foreign policy?

or

(b) How far did the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) prove that Louis XIV's foreign policy had been over-ambitious?

23 The Development of Brandenburg-Prussia 1660–1713

Answer **either**

(a) How far did Frederick William, the Great Elector, overcome the weaknesses inside Brandenburg-Prussia?

or

(b) How far had Brandenburg-Prussia become a major international power by 1713?

24 Social Issues in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century

Answer **either**

(a) To what extent was religious toleration the **main** reason for Dutch economic progress in the second half of the seventeenth century?

or

(b) How far did the social structure in France limit French economic developments in the second half of the seventeenth century?

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